

# GAYNOR'S ASSASSINATION

(Continued From Page One.)

sent a bullet crashing into the mayor's neck below the ear.

William H. Edwards, commissioner of street cleaning, and the former Princeton football star, lunged forward just as Robert Adamson, the mayor's secretary, struck Gallagher's arm.

He did so, the second shot pierced Edwards' sleeve, inflicting a slight flesh wound on the commissioner's right arm, which in the excitement, remained undisturbed for an hour.

Unmindful of his wound, Edwards hit the man crashing blow in the face and they fell to the deck together, Gallagher struggling with the strength of desperation and pulling at the trigger in an attempt to fire another shot.

Edwards raised his head and blow in Gallagher's face, while Adamson and Archibald R. Watson, corporation counsel, flung themselves on the struggling two in an attempt to grasp the weapon.

When Mr. Watson had obtained possession of the gun, Edwards and Gallagher continued a bitter struggle about the deck, Edwards now crying and shouting in his anger and excitement and Gallagher panting and exhausted.

When Gallagher was finally subdued a pair of steel nippers was slipped on his wrists by a special officer and he was rushed through a thrashing crowd to the vessel.

**Mayor Retains Consciousness.**  
During the struggle with the man who had attempted to take his life, Mayor Gaynor, though badly wounded, bleeding from the mouth and nose, did not lose consciousness.

The impact of the bullet did not even throw him from his feet, but he raised his hands to his ears and his face contorted with pain, he staggered in a daze and leaned limply across the ship's rail until Adamson came to his assistance.

Then someone drew a steamer chair to his side and into this the mayor was carried with rapid minutes later he was removed to a stateroom, where the ship's surgeon temporarily bandaged the wound, preparatory to his removal to St. Mary's hospital.

Rufus Gaynor, a son, was the only member of the mayor's family who was with him when he was shot. His wife and other children were at the Gaynor country place at St. James, Long Island.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

and we all fell in a heap almost against the wall with the assailant underneath.

"The man made a vigorous struggle and held to this pistol until it was forced from his fingers by Mr. McKillop, a reporter, and myself. As we struggled on the deck after Commissioner Edwards, I had pinned the man down, I recall that Mr. McKillop tried to remove the cylinder of the pistol which the man was still trying to discharge. By this time, however, his struggles had lost all definite purpose and the pistol was whirled from him."

Gallagher is a short, thick set man, weighing close to 200 pounds. He smoked a cigar cheerfully after his arrest and at no time expressed sorrow because of his doctor. He at that time, he repeated sulkily that the mayor had robbed him of a livelihood and that he had meant to kill him.

Commissioner Thompson, who went to St. Mary's hospital with the mayor, severely criticized the conduct of affairs there.

**Hospital Criticized.**  
"When we arrived," he said, "we had to ring the bell for four or five minutes before anyone responded. Then a nurse came to the door and said that there was a doctor. He at that time, a little later an intruder came out smoking a pipe and seemingly not much concerned."

The New York physicians attending the mayor are Dr. George E. Brewer, Dr. George D. Stewart and Dr. Charles N. Dowd. In addition, Dr. James W. Monahan, Dr. James W. Parish of Brooklyn, the mayor's family physician.

After his arraignment before Recorder McKeown this afternoon Gallagher was sent to the Hudson county jail at Jersey City, where he sat in his cell tonight contentedly smoking a pipe and seemingly pleased with the attention he has attracted.

**Shows Great Fortitude.**  
Dr. W. H. Minford of the house staff of St. Mary's hospital, said the mayor showed great fortitude. "I gave the mayor morphine and he, first to the hospital," said Dr. Minford, "because he was suffering from a shock and to remove the blood from his head. The bullet had entered the back of the right ear, passing through the mastoid. The shot was straight from the right, the bullet entered the back of the head. The mayor did not complain of pain."

"I try and discourage me. Don't tell me it's all right if the wound is serious. I want to know the worst."

President Montt of Chile was a near observer of the attempt to assassinate Mayor Gaynor. The Chilean executive and Mrs. Montt were sailing today on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

while making this statement, to which he affixed his signature.

Gallagher was appointed a watchman in the New York City dock department April 1, 1905. He was discharged July 19, 1910, after having been found guilty of neglect of duty and misconduct.

**Writes Letters to Mayor.**  
Among his other transgressions was the fact that he failed to punch the dial on the time clock that recorded his presence. He was also charged with using insulting language to an inspector. Since his discharge, Gallagher has been writing letters to the mayor, Mrs. Sophie Johnson, who keeps the rooming house at No. 444 Third avenue, where Gallagher lives, when told that her boarder had attempted to kill the mayor, exclaimed with an expression of disgust:

"The big fool. What did he do that for?"

Mrs. Johnson described Gallagher as a man of quiet demeanor and about 50 years old. She said he had been living in her house for more than two years. He evidently had employment as a night watchman, for it was his custom to go out every night at 10 o'clock and return at 8:30 in the morning. For the last two or three weeks, however, it was apparent that he had been out of work, for Mrs. Johnson said he had not been keeping his regular hours.

Gallagher, according to Mrs. Johnson, came in at 6:30 o'clock this morning and went to his room, and she did not see him go out again. He occupied a single room at the rear of the house and she regarded him as a first-class boarder. As far as she knew, he was not active in politics. He had several friends in the house and his visitors from outside, Mrs. Johnson described as of good appearance and dress.

The mayor's assassin shows the marks of the struggle which took place on the liner's deck. His face is badly swollen where some one had hit a powerful blow with a bare knuckle and black and blue finger marks can be seen on the throat.

**Direct Cause of Shooting.**  
In Gallagher's possession was found a letter which doubtless was the direct cause of the shooting. It was dated Aug. 4, at the mayor's office, and is addressed to Gallagher at his Third avenue residence. It reads:

"Dear Sir: The mayor has instructed me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant and to state that he can do nothing for you in the matter in which you write."

The letter is signed by Secretary Robert Adamson.

The prisoner was transferred this afternoon from the Hoboken police station to the Hudson county jail in Jersey City. The crowd which was gathered about the court house door made it difficult to get near Gallagher as he was passed from the patrol wagon into the jail.

The prisoner looked up quickly, as if slightly startled and looked steadily into the building. His pedigree was taken and he was escorted to a cell in the jail ward where it is customary to confine prisoners accused of capital or other serious crimes. Gallagher smoked a cigar while in the patrol wagon and seemed unconcerned during the demonstration at the jail doors.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

When Mrs. Gaynor was notified by telephone of the tragedy, she made a telephone call to her husband, who was at the time in the city, and she crossed the Queensborough bridge to Manhattan, sped across the island to the Hudson river and waited in the vessel.

## HERALD-REPUBLICAN

HOUSEHOLD COUPON

Name .....

Address .....

Notice: Coupons must be of consecutive numbers. Only one coupon of each number will be accepted.

For 50 consecutively numbered coupons, together with a small cash payment, you can have our splendid household premiums. See samples at Herald-Republican office.

Politics Keeping the Colonel Busy

Roosevelt Confers With Senator Bourne of Oregon and Collector Loeb.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Theodore Roosevelt spent this evening talking politics with William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York. Tomorrow he expects to have a conference with Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, and James H. Garfield, ex-secretary of the Interior.

For the last two weeks there have been no political visitors at Sagamore Hill, and the renewal of conferences is taken as an indication that the ex-president is preparing to engage more actively in political affairs.

One of the principal objects of Mr. Pinchot's coming visit, it is believed, is to acquaint Colonel Roosevelt with public affairs, especially conservation, which is to be one of the topics discussed by the former President on his western trip.

**Conference With Bourne.**  
New York, Aug. 9.—Theodore Roosevelt spent the day at his editorial office in this city. Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon met him by appointment.

"Was your talk with Colonel Roosevelt about politics?" the senator was asked.

"Not in the ordinary acceptance of the word," he replied; "yet, if successful in my mission, the result will be of the utmost importance."

He explained to Mr. Roosevelt how Oregon, through her initiative and referendum, direct primary, corrupt practices and recall laws has evolved, adopted and demonstrated the most effective form of popular government known to the world.

"Colonel Roosevelt's indorsement is not essential to the ultimate success of the cause. I believe that he has the same confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people that they have demonstrated they had in him, and appreciating his prominence before the world, I realize that his advocacy will accelerate the adoption of similar laws in other states. This was the mission of my call."

"What did he say?"

"You will have to ask him."

Colonel Roosevelt, after the senator's departure, said he was greatly interested in the visitor's recital and was already on record as favoring progressive legislation.

**FAILURE TO OBEY AN ORDER CAUSED WRECK**

San Rafael, Cal., Aug. 9.—Twelve men are dead and a score are suffering from painful injuries as the result of the collision on the Northwestern Pacific railroad at Ignacio station last night. One death—that of W. B. Burton of Berkeley—occurred today, and the condition of several of those in the hospital in San Francisco is precarious.

No new light has been thrown on the cause of the accident, which is ascribed by the railroad officials to the failure of Conductor George Elaherty of the work train to obey an order to hold his train in the yard at Ignacio until the passenger train from the south had passed.

The bodies of E. W. Banks and his brother, W. A. Banks, of Rockford, Ill., lie in the morgue in this city. They met death instantaneously in the wreck, the skull of the former being crushed and his body badly mangled. They were investment agents, with offices at 295 LaSalle street, Chicago, and were interested in the sale of lands in Idaho and California.

**Wanted—To Buy.**  
Good, gentle driving horse, Call Bell phone 1643-K.

Have you a permit to smoke?

Take a dip in the lake.

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

Have you a permit to smoke?

## HERALD-REPUBLICAN

HOUSEHOLD COUPON

Name .....

Address .....

Notice: Coupons must be of consecutive numbers. Only one coupon of each number will be accepted.

For 50 consecutively numbered coupons, together with a small cash payment, you can have our splendid household premiums. See samples at Herald-Republican office.

Politics Keeping the Colonel Busy

Roosevelt Confers With Senator Bourne of Oregon and Collector Loeb.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Theodore Roosevelt spent this evening talking politics with William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York. Tomorrow he expects to have a conference with Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, and James H. Garfield, ex-secretary of the Interior.

For the last two weeks there have been no political visitors at Sagamore Hill, and the renewal of conferences is taken as an indication that the ex-president is preparing to engage more actively in political affairs.

One of the principal objects of Mr. Pinchot's coming visit, it is believed, is to acquaint Colonel Roosevelt with public affairs, especially conservation, which is to be one of the topics discussed by the former President on his western trip.

**Conference With Bourne.**  
New York, Aug. 9.—Theodore Roosevelt spent the day at his editorial office in this city. Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon met him by appointment.

"Was your talk with Colonel Roosevelt about politics?" the senator was asked.

"Not in the ordinary acceptance of the word," he replied; "yet, if successful in my mission, the result will be of the utmost importance."

He explained to Mr. Roosevelt how Oregon, through her initiative and referendum, direct primary, corrupt practices and recall laws has evolved, adopted and demonstrated the most effective form of popular government known to the world.

"Colonel Roosevelt's indorsement is not essential to the ultimate success of the cause. I believe that he has the same confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people that they have demonstrated they had in him, and appreciating his prominence before the world